MONDAY, JULY 23, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Contro-Prince Methursiem. 8 P. M. Madison Square & Sentro-Tie Kajah. 8 to P. M. Oponcovi- Pa'mor Munto Pati-Variety. 2 and 8 P. M.

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The regular circulation of THE SUN for th week ending July 21, 1883, was:

## Cuba.

We observe that there is a Cuban gentle man now in this country who proposes to renew in Cuba the effort to free the island from the yoke of Spain. He holds public meetings and he issues appeals; and one of these appeals addressed to Cubans has just

reached us. We do not ask by what authority this geneman proposes to undertake a revolution in Cuba. The men who accomplish that sort of anterprise are not often selected for the purpose by any number of their fellow citizens. They select themselves. Their personal gifts and their achievements form all the credentials that they require.

But solid evidence must be presented be fore we believe that there is at present in Cuba any general desire for a new insurrection. It is but a few years since the prolonged struggle which began with the rising at Yara, was ended with the submission of the Cubans to their Spanish masters. It was a painful and a bloody contest, and it was not

Can such an undertaking be set on foot now with better prospects of success? Are the Cubans stronger and more united? Is Spain weaker? Are the resources of liberty in Cuba more abundant than they were when the veterans who had fought during ten years for the freedom of their country.

finally laid down their arms in despair? We do not see that the time has come for the emancipation of Cuba through a new

## October States.

popular insurrection.

The corrupting appliances by which Indiana was carried for the Republicans in October, 1880, powerfully contributed to the election of GARFIELD in the following November. This raises the question who ther the October States do not form an evil which ought to be remedied.

The number of these States has diminished of late. Pennsylvania, which had been the greatest of these States for two generations, and whose October contests had been the pivot whereon many Presidential elections had turned, gave the lead by changing to November. Indiana and Iowa have followed her example. The only State whose October elections now have much influence upon the country at large is Ohlo.

In the earlier days when Pennsylvania elected her Governor in October, the cry was, "As goes the Koystone State, so will go the Union." In the Presidential years the October contests were waged furiously, and the State was flooded with money. So R was in Indiana in 1880, the expenditure of money by the Republicans-being beyond all nt. At next year's October contest in Ohio, the Republicans, unless utterly discouraged in the mean while, will attempt to purchase the State, as they bought Indians in the GARFIELD campaign.

The evil consequences of the past show that in the Presidential years all the leading States ought to hold their elections for State officers in November.

# The Beef Question.

It is said that Mr. FINK, the trunk line Commissioner, has determined to advance the rate on Chicago dressed beef from sixtyfour to seventy-seven cents per hundred This, the dressed beef men complain, is a killing rate, and, if maintained, must make an end of the business. They probably state only the truth; although very fair reasons are assigned for the change.

Some of the roads were determined from the beginning that the refrigerator experiment should not be successful. The monop oly almed at by the great operators in the West would, if fairly established, have put the railroads, as well as the Eastern consumer, under its feet. It would, like the Standard Oil, have been found in a year or two dictating terms to both the transporter and the public. This is one of a variety of reasons for the stand which the railroads have taken.

But when the railroads have destroyed this promising competition with the live stock traffic, will they leave the latter in its present condition, or will they furnish facilities that will insure the public wholesome meat, save the extertionate charges of the cattle yards, and preserve the poor beasts from unspeakable torments, which are the principal features of the present barbarous and wasteful system? Improved cars and express time, avoiding the cattle yards and saving shrinkage, sickness, and death, are what the public have a right to demand from the railroads, and nothing but this concession will justify the destruction of the dressed beef business in the manner proposed.

# The Telegraphers' Strike.

Yesterday would have been a good day to settle the strife between the Christians of the Western Union. A joint conference between the Christians of the Executive Committee, like Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and Mr. GOULD, on the one hand, and the Christians of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, like Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL and Mr. MITCHELL, on the other hand, would surely have been beneficial during Sunday's sanctified hours. The conference of these Christians would very properly have been opened by the reading aloud of that part of the Acts of the Apostles containing an account of a conference of Christians of the primitive sort, who met to consider their troubles, hear reports, and transact business; when those of them, we are told, who possessed riches put them into a general fund, from which distribution was made unto every man according as he had "neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common." This interesting illustration of primitive Christian ways would surely have distances not required or desired here by proved instructive to the Western Union Christians of the Executive Committee and the Telegraphers' Brotherhood; and If they had all followed the example thus set before them, as their Christian piety would surely have led them to do, they would immediately have found the strife now raging in their ranks succeeded by a peace full worthy of

the sacred hours of Sunday. But the Western Union Christians, now og with each other for money, did

not thus confer and act yesterday, so far as

There are no new developments of any im portance in the telegraphers' strike; and this norning opens with few changes in the situation of Saturday. Last night the striking Brotherhood, here and elsewhere claimed that it was stronger than it had been on any previous day, that the whole body was united, and that t still held firmly to the terms originally aid before the company. On the other hand, the company's officers assured our ro porters that their reduced force was now in working order, that they had yesterday deared off such despatches as had accumulated upon their books, that they would now oe able to transmit despatches with less de lay than formerly, and that they would berin business to-day with better prospects than hey have had at any time since last Wednes day. Yet there is evidence on every hand that the company is in great straits on account of the strike.

Transatiantic Steamers. At the launching on the Clyde of the Oreron, the new steamship for the Gulon line, few weeks ago, Mr. WILLIAM PEARCE, who spoke for the builders, said that they expected her to prove the fastest ship in the world. She was planned as an improvement on the Alaska, which, as everybody knows has shown herself the fastest of transatiantic

The Oregon, said Mr. PEARCE, represented another step in the progress of the ships which were being put on the Atlantic, and all the ships hereafter built for the great steamship lines, in his opinion, would go on ad vancing in speed on anything at present built or building. The passage has now been reduced to seven days, but neither he nor Mr. Guion was satisfied with that. He be lieved that "the passage had to be done in very much less time," and although he could not say how much, he "could say that they would not go back, and that they would not outld ships that would go slower than the Oregon." Mr. Guion spoke to the same effect, and concluded by announcing that he had arranged for a duplicate of that vessel.

The Oregon has been built on finer lines han the Alaska, and is to be fitted with engines of considerably greater power. The expectations of her beating the Alaska have therefore a substantial foundation. She s only excelled in her dimensions and carryng capacity by the City of Lome, the Servia and the Aurania, the Great Eastern, of course, being left out of the comparison as a sporadic and unsuccessful craft, remarkable only for signess. The great size of the new ship elmits of interior arrangements materialy increasing the comfort of passengers. But Mr. PEARCE more than hinted that peo ple cannot expect to get "better domestic arangements" aboard ship at the price they now pay for passage. "The owners would have to give them larger cabins and better iving accommodations," he said, "and they, on the other hand, would have to pay more or them."

Undoubtedly there are many passengers who would giadly pay more for more room or some of them now hire the rooms of officers, in order to have a sort of private parlor or little saloon on deck. If their com fort could be increased by getting "larger cabins and better living accommodations,' such people would not grudge the additiona expense. Accordingly, the prophecy of Mr. PEARCE, that "the things he had indicated must come about," is pretty sure to be fulfilled so far. But the average price of ocean travel is now high enough, and it could not be raised without damage to the lines, which are exceedingly profitable at the prevailing rates. It is because they are making so much money that they can afford to go on improving their vessels. If they expect to force the travelling public generally to pay them more because they furnish larger, faster, and more elegantly appointed ships, they will be disappointed.

Competition, however, will undoubted! regulate that matter of price. As to speed, t will go on increasing. Instead of seven days being considered a remarkably quick passage, before long the voyage will probably be reduced to six days.

# The Wimbledon Match.

The handsome victory won by the British volunteers over the American militiamen at Wimbledon is all the more creditable from its entire fairness and from the liberal spirit with which the concessions asked by the visitors in regard to the wind gauge and other details had been granted. The National Guardsmen, on their part, have no reason to be ashamed of their defeat, since a triumph of 45 points in a total winning score of 1,951, or only about 1 in 43, is a decided reduction from last year's victory of 170 points.

The main lesson of the contest is obvious samely, that American militiamen have not yet had enough practice at the two extremely long distances to win the annual international match. Last year, in addition to bein, novices at those distances, they possessed neither guns nor ammunition suitable for them. This year they have had the benefit of a twelvemonth's practice at the unaccustomed distances; still, men who only began a season or two ago to shoot with military breechloaders at 900 and 1,000 yards cannot expect to surpass at once those who have been familiar with such shooting for many years. In shooting at 800, 900, and 1,000 vards with

the regular long-range fine rifles, best adapted for this work, America of course still holds the undisputed championship, the scores of her best long-distance riflemen never having been equalled. It has now also been demonstrated by the late match at Wimbledon that even in shooting with military rifles at what are accepted in this country as the usual military distances American marksmen have the leadership, since in the aggregate scores at 200, 500, 600, and 800 yards they beat the British volunteers; and certainly 800 yards, or nearly half a mile, covers any distance at which infantry in battle is ordinarily called upon to opon fire. Even 600 yards is in this country considered the extreme limit for the practical training of troops in military firing, as the prescribed regular army target practice convincingly shows. Hence, when the British volunteers originally insisted on adding extreme long-range firing, such as their annua Elcho Shield match had accustomed them to to the short and middle distances proposed by the Americans as the distinctive features of the international match, the Creedmoon directors at first objected, not only on the ground that our militia knew nothing whatever about such firing, and had no military rifles or cartridges constructed for it, but also for the reason that this was resorting to either State authorities or the regular army However, as the long distances were imperatively insisted on the National Guardsmer began practising at them; and the Wimble don match reveals the gratifying progress already made.

At 800 yards the American militia score was not only better than the British, but nearly twenty per cent. better than last year's British score and over thirty per cent. better then their own last year's first record

in the match at Creedmoor. It cannot be doubted that a couple of years practice will produce equally great improvements at 900 and 1,000 yards. Indeed, had three of the most brilliant marksmen of the visiting twelve shot merely up to their expected strength at these two distances the Americans would have won the match; and perhaps Joines, who was highest on the first day's shooting, with his fine average of over 32 at each distance; SMITH, who was third with 95, and Bull, who was fourth with 90, never dreamed of making less than an average of 23 the next day at each of the longest two distances, instead of only 30, 27, and 35 respectively at both dis-tances combined. It has often been said of the American team that it has "no head and no tall;" and this is unfortunately too true, for the highest scorers in the practice of one day have very often indeed dropped to the foot in the scoring of the next day. Still, a fully compensating result was the gratifying fact that no mortifying breakdown occurred smong the entire twelve; and while it is but ordinary justice to notice the uniform steadiness of firing and high average, on both days, of the two Scotts, Hinman, and VAN HEUSEN, it remains true that no single individual of the team was in any sense responsible for the American defeat, and that every man, so far as can be judged from the scores, is worthy of high praise. Indeed, the final selection of the men reflects great credit on Col. HOWARD. The lowest American individual score was exactly the same as the lowest British; and it illustrates the uncertainties of such matches that few would have picked out Major Young, after his splendid shooting and prize winning this summer, to bring up the rear of the British international column, just as no one would have selected SMITH, last year's American top corer, with 168 points, for the next to the lowest place this year, with 149. The chief honors of the match go to Private WATTLEworm of the Fifth Lancashire, who has made his entrance into international shooting with the splendid aggregate of 180 points It may be added that seven of the British team and five of the American shot in last

September's match at Creedmoor. The British volunteers, then, have maintained their last year's superiority over the American militia in shooting at all the distances combined. Our National Guardsmen, although with vastly fewer practising riflemen to pick from, yet, encouraged by this year's gain at Wimbledon, will soon be cheerity making up their deficiencies for next Sepember's contest, and probably will long before that time be also able to somewhat improve their rifles. It would add greatly to the meeting of 1834 at Creedmoor if the British would then make one more attempt to wrench from its American possessors the fameus emblem of the world's championship at long-range shooting, the Palma.

## A Gloomy Chicago Philosopher.

A very gloomy view of this generation is taken by the Chicago Journal. It has happened to read so many reports of crimes of violence of late that it calls this a " murderous generation."

Such painful records lead it to "doubt whether the general progress of civilization has effectually restrained or subdued the essentially savage instincts of human nature. Cold-blooded murder," it has come to the conclusion, is now less common among " the parbarous tribes and peoples of the earth than among " the highly civilized nationalities which people this fair and favored land." There seems to be a passion," it explains, now raging among men for killing each ther at the slightest provocation."

Whiskey was formerly made responsible for such a dreadful state of things in a Christian country, but the cause which lies deeper s now, according to our Chicago contemporary, "the reigning disposition to gratify the innate and essentially savage and bloodthirsty instincts of human nature." The flerce strife for superiority," "the amount of highly seasoned food" that we consume the "flery stimulating liquor" that we drink more than any other nation—all these causes, it thinks, contribute to bring about the epidemic of crime" which it now believes to be raging in the United States.

But the deepest cause is discovered by the Chicago Journal to be irreligion:

"Our churches are really doing less to restrain the clood thirsty instincts of the masses than the religious institutions of the Old World, for here the current forms of church teaching hardly reach the masses at all. On churches benefit certain social classes of the higher grade, but the great masses of the people live on fron day to day without any fear of Gon, man, or the here after before their eyes. And when a nation or a com-munity is kept in a continual state of hot rivalry and Rerce competition, commercially and politically, and is stimulated to the utmost by high living and hard drinking, with no internal restraint upon passions, lusts, and savage impulses, with a large degree of personal liberty f thought and action, and no fear of sternal retributi there exist all the essential requisites for the rapid de-yelopment of crime and personal vicience."

The trouble with all that philosophizing s that it has no sufficient basis of facts on which to rest. The philosopher must have been very young. It is true enough that the progress of civilization" has not uttery destroyed savagery. If it had, there would e no standing armles and no war. But it is not true that "an epidemic of crime" to now raging, or that this is an especially murderous generation, ours the hardest drinking of peoples, or that our churches are doing less to restrain bloodthirsty instincts than those of the Old World.

There has of late years been a very marked and remarkable diminution in crime in New York, for instance, and it has been most marked among "the masses," by whom our Chicago contemporary evidently means the poorer class of people. The most orderly police precinct in New York is situated not far from Tompkins square, where the tenenent-house population is so greatly crowded. There has been an especial decrease in crimes of violence, and it has been an actual not a relative decrease. The disposition to hard drinking is also less general than foruerly, thanks to the popularity of light malt beer. Statistics of spirit consumption prove that very clearly. Proportionately drunken ness is far less frequent here than in England or Scotland. And, finally, the most me thodical and most active Church labors performed are those for "the masses."

The churches in New York, and in Chicago, oo, which are most crowded on Sunday are hose frequented by poor people. We dare say that four-fifths of the church attendance in New York is made up of such people. Their temples of worship are crowded at every ser vice, and only two or three churches for what the Chicago Journa! calls the "social classes of the higher grade "-that is, people with more money -are ever full. Take away "the nasses" from the churches and very little would be left. The day of the decline and fall

of religion would surely be here. The lack of religious faith which the Chicago paper makes partially responsible for 'epidemic of crime" is most apparent among the people who would naturally atend the fashionable churches. There infl delity rages ominously, both clergy and laity feeling its influence. They are no onger afraid of hell, for the most part, and there is a large and growing class of men of education both in Europe and America, and greater there than here, who reject immor-

tality even. They are seponally the ones "who live on from day to day without any fear of GoD, man, or the hereafter before their eves."

The present Governor of Ohio and pr prietor of FORAKER is an experienced person whose judgment on any question of practi-cal politics has weight with the Republican party. In view of the attempt to disparage the services rendered by Dorsey to GAR-PIELD in Indiana in October, 1880, we invite attention to an interview with Gov. Poster, printed in the National Republican of Wash

ington on Saturday.

Mr. Foster testifies that Gen. Garrield felt under such deep obligations to Dorsky that he wanted him in the Cabinet. "I have every reason to believe," says FOSTER, 'that he would have been invited into the Cabinet but for charges preferred against him by Republicans of the very highest standing and influence." "I have heard the President say repeatedly," continues Fos-TER, "that he wished these men felt differently toward Dorsey, and so let him show to DORSEY that his services were appreciated.' This bears directly upon Swain's recent declaration that GARPIELD, months before his inauguration, distrusted Donsey, denouncing him as a "scaly character," and expressing the opinion that there was "a screw loose in his moral make-up." GAR-PIELD wanted Dorsey in the Cabinet. How far he went in the manifestation of that desire perhaps Gov. Fosten does not know. Perhaps he does know.

ever, that Donsey did not exaggerate the value of his services to GARFIELD in the preiminary campaign in Indiana. "I know there is such an impression abroad," he says, "but I never heard Dorsey brag about his work in Indiana. It is true that Gen GARPIELD was greatly pleased with Dorsky for the work he had done in Indiana, but I do not know that Dorsky exaggerated the nature of his services." This, again, boars directly upon the absurd statement of certain of GARPIELD's friends that Dorsey's presence at Indianapolis was, if anything, detrimental to the success of the Republican party in the October canvass.

MATTHEWS on the bench of the Supreme Court, Gov. Foster says that he has no knowledge whatever. He professes to regard the story as "cold-blooded calumny." MAT-THEWS had already been appointed once by HAYES. His appointment was an "inherited obligation" from the Fraudulent Administration.

Some of our contemporaries find a sufficient explanation of the shameful appointment of Mr. JAY GOULD's attorney to the bench of the Supreme Court in his previous nomination by HAYES, and in HAYES's desire to recompense the man who had helped him to steal the Presidency. Those facts do not meet the charge. The politicians who managed GARFIELD were in no mood to pay debts of gratitude bequeathed by the dead Fraud. HAYES unexpectedly had the opport tunity to reward MATTHEWS on his own acount and at the same time pay in advance the obligations of the Incoming Administration. His nomination failed, and GARFIELD immediately paid the debt himself.

# The Diversions of a Fraud.

That irrepressible patriot, Mr. HENRY C. lowen, celebrated the last Fourth of July by fetching Mr. and Mrs. R. B. HAYES al the way from Fremont, Ohio, at consider able expense, and exhibiting them to his neighbors and admirers in the town of Woodstock. Mr. Haves delivered an oration which not a single newspaper in the United States of America took the trouble to print.

From the Putnam Patriot, published near Woodstock, we learn how Mr. HENRY C. Bowen and Mr. R. B. HAYRS amused themselves after the Fourth. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Haves swam in Roseland Lake. He did not sink to the bottom. A body of HAYPS's specific gravity would float in alcohol.

Later in the afternoon Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN and Mr. R. B. HAYES witnessed the performance of the Wabbaquassett Club at polo. In the intervals of rest between the heats Mr. HAYES "was seen rolling upon the ground beneath the hackmatacks." This is nothing new. HAYES has crawled and rolled in the dirt ever since 1876.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. HAVES. with Mr. and Mrs. Bowen and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, rode to the lake for a bath. "This," continues the Pulnam Patriot, "was a notable and enjoyable occasion. Mr. and Mrs. HAYES soon had on bathing dresses, and the whole party were in a most hilarious mood. At one time all joined hands and danced round and round, singing, 'You, nor we, nor any one know how oats, peas, beans, and barley grow, ripen, and are gathered in." The roars of laughter "could be distinctly heard on the top of Mount Ellot and even half a mile scross the lake" This noisy mirth was unseemly. It is only a few months since ELIZA PINKSTON was laid in the grave.

That same day Mr. HENRY C. Bowen and Mr. R. B. HAYES visited Putnam's Cave, in Pomfret. Mr. Haves got down on his hands and knees, we are told, and "put his head into the dark and rocky retreat of the wicked old wolf as far as was practicable." He hauled it out again mighty quickly. A small snake, colled near the entrance of the cave. raised its head and began to hiss. The Fraud need not have been afraid. No snake that squirms and hisses would bite HAYES. The Republican party must go!

It is interesting news that a Russian Commissioner has been sent to Germany, France. and England to obtain exact information concorning the civil rights of Jews in those counries. This recalls some of PETER the Great's loings, but generally Russian despots have not troubled themselves to inquire into the internal administration of other nations when ar ranging their own home affairs.

The man who, more than anybody else, is responsible for the drunkenness that disgraces he army and navy of the United States is R. B. HAYES of Fremont, Ohio. He made conviction and punishment for drunkenness a farce by reustating the convicted officers as fast as they were dismissed from the service. This is the man who, while in the White House, never drank wine at his own expense.

Historians long since vindicated the good

name of REBECCA NURSE of Danvers, who was banged in Salem, on Gallows Hill, 191 years ago, after conviction of witchcraft. But the gathering last week of the descendants of this virtuous and exemplary mother of eight chilren at the old homestead, the very house out of which she was taken to jail, was in one way more effective method of vindication than the works of the chroniciers, since its story has been rehearsed in the newspaper press, and thus spread abroad to millions of readers. What is most suggestive in the account of her itself, with all its paraphernalia of arrest, preliminary hearing, trial by jury, and charge and sentence of Judge, can deliberately commit as foul a murder, even in a community priding itself on its superior intelligence and piety, as the most reckless assassin or the most benetted savage. The jury, who at first brought in a verdiet of acquittal, were fairly bounded back to

their room to find another of disagreement and then a third of conviction; the Governor who reprieved her was buildoned into recalling his mercy. The annual meeting which the Munsus are now holding in honor of their saintly an cestor, strangled to death by the law as a crim-inal, will go on until a monument of honor is raised to her; and when July 19, 18-2, brings

about the two hundredth anniversary of her

egalized assassination, the celebration of the

went will have become one of more than

One of the briefest of recent newspaper

nesday, the editor having been warned by his

hysicians that his nervous system could not

stand the strain of editorial work. Very likely

he doctors were right; and, if so, they gave

the editor of the short-lived paper, who was

Mr. FAIRMAN, Into Superintendent of Insur-

ance, good advice, since his readers would very

This week the Illinois Sportsmen's Associa-

manship. Several States prohibit the amuse

mout as a crucity, having not even the health

ould not hear the public business which was

going on, and complained to the Chairman.

The other incident was the summons of As-

sistant District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn

before Justice Walsh for violating a city ordi-

nance by playing ball in the streets while

nent of base ball for grown men, no wonder

and practise it in the thoroughfares when the

Buffalo's Saengerfest last week was a bril-

liant success, the monster picnic which wound

it up being no less enjoyed than the musical

exercises. Some experienced members of the

Saengerbund accomplished the entire pro-

gramme of parading, singing, dancing, beer,

and sociability, finishing the week compara-

tively fresh, with an excursion to Ningara

Falls, where more songs were trolled and more beer was drunk. The crowds, the hearty en-

joyment, the deafening applause, the voluble

enthusiasm of these festivals of the North

American Saengerbund are always remarkable.

and Milwaukee will doubtless at the next meet

practising for a contest. If such is the entire

that lads fertively talk about it in school hour

oliceman's back is turned.

the little creatures.

soon have found out the same thing for them

amily or township importance.

## Gov. Poster Testifies.

careers was that of the Eimira Morning Heraid which began last Monday and ended on Wed-

Mr. FOSTER seems to be very sure, how-

Of the bargain which put Mr. STANLEY

## ing renew the triumphs achieved at Buffalo. GARFIELD'S FRIEND FOSTER

What he Knaws and What he Docan't Know From an Interview with Gov. Foster in the National Re-

'How about Garfield's promises to Dorsey?" "He may have promised Dorsey a portfolio, but if he bd I did not know of it. The General feit under deep obligations to him for the part he had taken in the co paigu, and I have every reason to believe he would have been invited into the President's Cabinet but for the charges preferred against him by Republicans of the very highest standing and influence—charges agains his character for honesty and for truth. I have heard his trial-felt differently toward Dorsey, and so let by show to Dorsey that his services were appreciated. He wanted to do something for Dorsey, but seemed to feel

" le it not a fact that Dorsey exaggerated the value of his services in Indiana and traded upon the belief he created that he had won the victory, when in reality the State had been thoroughly organized before he at foot

"I fancy not. I know there is such an impressio end, but I never heard Dorsey brag about his work n Indiana. It is true that Gen. Garfield was greatly pleased with Dorsey for the work he had done in ana, but I do not know that Dorsey exaggerated the nature of his services. We all know that the State was spleudidly organized, and that great credit for that or ganization is due to John C. New, Col. Dudley, and

"Have you any knowledge of the alleged bargain between Garfield, Whitelaw Reid, and Gould for the at obstance of Stanley Matthews to the Supreme bench?"
"None whatever. I regard that story as cold-blooded "None whatever. I regard that story as cold-blooded calumny. Matthews had been appointed by President Hayes, and on account of the protracted deadlock in Congress be falled of confirmation. It had been an un-derstood thing for a long time that Judge Matthews was to be made a Judge of the Supreme Court, and when Carfield became President he felt bound to carry out the wishes of his predecessor. The appointment of Judge Matthews was an inherited obligation. At least that is the way Gen. Garfield regarded it, I feel sure."

# Extravagance in Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, July 20.-The methods employed to logroll reckless appropriations for rivers and harbors through Congress are also used to obtain large grants of money for Custom Houses, Post Offices, Court louses, and other public buildings. As in the case of the rivers and harbors, there would be no serious obles tion to these appropriations if they subserved a visible public interest, and were housefully expended. But experience has shown that combinations are

formed to extort concessions for buildings that are no needed, and to exceed the original limits of those the are admitted to be necessary.

The estimates for these buildings are prepared at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who

is not an expert architect, but a draughtsman. They are apparently made to mislead Congress, for it is an extraordinary case when any Custom House or Post Office in completed within the original figures. Roach in bilding for the new craisers—to make low es timates, and to depend upon the extras to swell the

and not unfrequently members of Congress practised in the rule of Addition, Division, and Silence. A million is estimated to build and complete a Custom House, and probably that limit is fixed after the fashion of the three millions for the census, now swollen to six millions. After this million is exhausted and the work not half finished, the member of Congress representing the district where the building is located wants addi

tional appropriations.

He is met by opposition that the law named one mil-

lion for completing the Custom House, and that has been expended. At this point other members want buildings in their districts, and they are ready to vote another million for the Custom House if the friends of that job will support their jobs. An agreement is made on the spot, and the Treasury and the taxing era are left to foot the bills of this collusive and corrupt legislation. The investigation now going on at Washington in a half hearted way, without authority to compel the at-tendance of witnesses, or to produce papers, has denonstrated that certain contractors have the run of

the Supervising Architect's office in the Treasury, that the law requiring selvertisements for contracts is fisgrantly violated in their favor; and that the whole busi iess, inspiving tens of millions, is substantially in the hands of a king.

The mild mannered investigators who are official associates of Mr. Ho., are weary of the task. Mr. New,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose hands were bisckened with the foulness of the campaign of 1980 in Indiana, grows cross at every token of criminating tes timous. He coarsely rebukes the counsel changed in exposing the interior rotten uses of this bureau. They will probably report that Mr. Hill is overworked; that the business of the office is too great for one man a management; and that if their have been errors, it is not the family of the supervision architect. The door, not the family of the supervision architect, The door, however, has been exposed for a thorough probing by an authority superior to these officeholders, which will be made next winter.

#### A Spurious Pope Locked Up. From the Troy Telegram.

## THE EXODES PROM WASHINGTON.

nele Enfue Hatch's Yellowstone Exenteles -The President's Plans for the Summer. WARRINGTON, July 21 .- Mr. Rufus Hatch, who is the principal manager of the Yellowstone Park Improvement Company, has been in Washington for several days, distributing invitations a select party to visit that interesting locality. Every expense, from the moment of leav ing to that of reaching home, is to be paid. The trip will cost no guest anything. The most positive assurance is given that no want, either for comfort or pleasure, will be left unsupplied during the month which the good time is to last. The expedition will start about the first of August. The design is to reach the Parsbout the time Gen. Arthur does. The great hotel of the company represented by Mr. Hatch is in a state of readiness. It will accommodate many hundred guests, in a style equal to the of the great hotels of the country. Under this sort of inspiration excursion parties will start from a number of places in the East about the same time. Considerable companies will leave in advance, some having already gone. It is expected that several thousand persons will ongregate at the Park for the grand opening, which will be celebrated by the presence of the President and a great many other distin-

tion will shoot at a thousand pigeons for a housand-dollar diamond badge and several other prizes, valued at five thousand dollars in guished persons. It is understood that the ex-penses of the invited guests, which will amount all. This annual slaughter of trapped birds Mords pleasure to the shooters, but there is in the aggregate to a very large sum, will be sertainly nothing very heroic in such sportsborne by the company which Mr. Hatch represents and by the railroad companies now and ul exercise of the chase to partly atone for it: and now that glass balls and clay pigeons have become at least partial substitutes for live birds in testing marksmanship, there is less

resents and by the railroad companies now and hereafter to be interested in travel to the new country. The Sheridan expedition, with President Arthur as one of the guests, is a conspicuous part of the programme.

Gen, Arthur's visit to the Louisville Exposition will afford a fine opportunity for meeting representative Southerners, of whom there will be a great many present. Not since the war has there been an event equalling what this will be. The managers were very earnest that Gen. Arthur should be there. His acceptance of the invitation is appreciated at the highest. Nothing whatever will be spared to make the visit as agreeable to him as it is expected to be important in assisting to make the enterprise successful. It will be a great opportunity for Arthur. Were he as earnestly seeking the nomination of his party as some are disposed to think he is, he could not have arranged anything more favorable for helping him to make his way. Several members of the Cabinet will accompany the President among them Lincoln and Gresham, both of whom are a month ago excuse than ever for trapping and mangling HUMPH, the Sioux chief who called on Secretary TELLER the other day to say "How." stonished that officer by the information that he did not want anything, and had paid his own ravelling expenses in coming to see the white man's cities. That was more than most white statesmen do when they visit the Indian agencies. Humps shames by his practice in his respect the average legislator. Two incidents last week illustrated the prevalence of the base ball fever. One was the

ease of a New York Alderman, who, in a meeting of the Board, talked so excitedly over the prospects of a coming match of the precinct nine, of which he is captain, that his neighbor

accompany the President, among them Lincoln and Gresham, both of whom are on the Presidential list.

When the committee was here a month ago to extend the invitation, a special desire for Secretary Lincoln's presence was manifested. His name. 'said one of the committee, 'will draw to Louisville a great many visitors from every part of the South.'

Secretary Teller is about leaving for the Pacific slope by way of the Yellowstone Park. Cabinet mestings have ceased to be held, so general is absenceism. It is said that Secretary Folger, of all the Cabinet, will be the only one who will stick. He has rented for the season a cottage in the suburbs. The Secretary's health is robust. He is reported to be considering the case of Supervising Architect Hill. Besides the Yellowstone excursion a number of insoceting tours are to be underlaken. The annual lighthouse inspection is in the immediate future. Secretary Chandler's order concerning officers' whys and families will take nothing from the usual delights of this tour of duty. Mr. Chandler failed in his attempt to have that service transferred to him.

The usual month's leave, with pay, by department subordinates is about to be entered on by large numbers. These leaves of absence cost the country in the neighborhood of three millions of deliars annually. Only a few years ago leave for a day, even without pay, was hard to obtain. Paid absenteeism is of recent existence. It has become the rule.

## Art Notes.

Work has just been begun by Mr. J. E. Kelly upon the bas-reliefs for the Moumouth Battle Monument, which are to be cast in bronze in this city from his designs. The reliefs are five in number. The council of war, with Washington, Lafayette, Lee, and others, Washington reprimanding Lee on the battle ground: the rally; Moll P.toner; and the death of Munckton These castings are to surround the drum of the monu-ment, above which will rise a tall shaft with a conven-tional statue of Liberty on top. The designs for the ar-tistic portion of the work are spirited and full of movenent, and show a very accurate knowledge of details of costume, arms, &c., of the Revolutionary period. The ortraits and the types of the soldiers, their manner and bearing, are considered to be authentic. The monu-ment is to be dedicated on the anniversary of the batti

June 25, 1884. Sculpture, which only a few years ago was in a more ianguid coudition than any other of the arts, is now looking up, in New York city at least. One reason of this is that many of the new private revidences of people the have plenty of money to spend on them are ver therally decorated with carved work. It is true the nest of this is bad; but not all. Mr. Henry G. Marquand's souse and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's are covered with very good sculptured work in stone and some smaller and less pretentious buildings thow excellent decorations of the same kind. A house now approaching completion place, for an encore. Miss Abbott walked to the footwork of the kind which is remarkable because it dis good sense to employ a good ornamental sculptor direc ly instead of employing a bad one through a contractor. The work is in the style of Francis I. The sculptor, E. P. Goutink, has succeeded with this graceful, Frenchy

tyle of ornament as only a Frenchman could The Art Stollents' League reopens on Monday, Oct. 1. Mr. Shiriaw, Mr. Chase, Mr. Sartain, Mr. Hartley, and thers retain their respective classes. The League had ver &w students during the past season The art exhibition of the New Engined Manufacturers

nd Mechanics' Institute is to open at Buston in Septem catalogue will be a model publication of its kind if Mr. Robinson, the art director of the institute can make it so. The illustrations are to be from car Book Notes.

# Mr. Charles L. Moore is the author of a hand-

some small quarto printed in quaint and elegant style containing "Poems Autique and Modern," the subjects being Greek, Italias, Spanish, and fanciful. These poems exhibit learning, culture, and eleverness. There is a good deal of melody in them, but no genius. There is a volume of verses the more, but not another poet. "Seven days in a Pullman Car" is the attract of a series of short stories by Austurn Towner (J. S. Oglivie & Co.). It is a railway Heptameron—bright

rative that is in itself interesting and original.
"A Dictionary of English and American Law," b towart Rapuije and Robert L. Lawrence, has been nut lished in two stout octavo volumes by Frederick D Linn & Co. It is exceedingly comprehensive, being no only a dictionary explaining the meaning of words, but then a digest of law, briefly but clearly expressed, and giving references to approved authorities.

Appleton's parchment edition of Shakespeare is

readable, and varied tales strong together upon a na

The art of railroad advertising is now developed in a degree of unexampled spiender. Here, for instance, is a sumptuous new book entitled "Summer Days Down East," by M. F. Sweetser, written in a charming and F. Sweetser, written in a charming and legant style, and the burden of it is that the Maine Cen ral Railroad conveys the traveller through finer scenery and more charming society than any other railroad cons meadows, the busy towns, and the wonderful nomenclature of Maine are all expounded in this rolume. The bewildered reader learns from its pages ow he may seach the purlieus of Mollychunkamunk, of Mooselnemagnatic, of Ayboljockamejus, Managuadavic, Cubbosec Contro, Togns, Tombegan, Katepekowegan, Brassua, Asiscoos, Ripogenus, Ebeeme, Nahmakanta, Millnoket, Monsweng, and Mattawamkeng. The illustra-tions are heliotypes, and a full list of hotels and board-ing houses that ite along the line of this marvellous railway concludes the work. allway concludes the work.

A Foreigner's Experience with Dragon Files TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I have to day for the first time found out what you in this country call the "devil's darning needle." I am surprised that that insect should have been the cause of the stamped some works ago in a New York school house. When I was a boy we used to tastch them whenever we had a relative and when to the one that came within our reach. The first I ever does not should be a less of the stamped years old. I should to an applicance would buy them years old. I should to an applicance be used to that they only purchased such of that kind as had but two wings. Undannted by my ill lock I went home, pulled off two of its wings returned and effected it again for they gave me a piece of licerize for it. Emouraged by my successed lever it as opening to the butter took for they gave me a piece of licerize for it. Emouraged by my successed lever it as constitutive sexage when I could catch one; but they must have discovered my deceit for ever after that they would buy note of me.

The first one I caught bit me. The bite made me handle it more carefully. I know that they bite, but I never heard of their stinging any one. Their bite is no more than the ulpying of a snapping bug.

A Foreness a. that insect should have been the cause of the stam

#### A Murder Trap in Paris. From the Landon Chronicle.

Pants, July 1.—The inystery surrounding a prisoner at Maza, named Mariean, who obstinately refused to give any particulars, is now cleared up. The accused was recognized by other presumers taken into custody and the potice have continued their investigations, finding out a most extractilizary conspires, to commit wholesale murder. The mother of Mariean and commit wholesale murder. The mother of Mariean and some young wanten of disceptuation chainer are implicated. Martean hired a house near the indexard Mentionality, and had a gang of well dressed young women to persuade men of wealthy appearance to visit them in a dags passage there was a tray foor communicating with a cellar, in which horrible to relate, there were large knives, nearly sharpened, onearse sponges, and a tult to receive the blood of the wietters. Happily the arrest of "Capatini" Mariean has put an each to this hidecan

## BUNBEAMS.

-Physicians say that ginger ale is a poor betitute for water, because the capsicum it contains states the lining of the stomach and produces danger

Josh Billings is a native of Lanesboro, N. H., and there he hopes to be buried. He has directe his children to mark the grave with a rough stone fre

the quarry near by.

-There is some likelihood that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal may visit the United States next year. They are great theatrical favorites to England, though Mrs. Kendal is growing old, and Mr. Kendal is not a

-A Colorado swindle is to buy a lot of "rempacts" of Texas herds, mostly barren cows and bony steers, have them "booked," compute the increase by ordinary rules, and after a while sell the lot on the range, of course without counting. It is said that in this way herds of 2,000 have been sold and paid for as 10,000.

-That particular John Smith who lives at — That particular softh Smith who lives as Cherry, Pa., is very rich, preminent in local politics, and for fifteen years has been a Justice of the Peace. He is now further distinguished from other John Smiths by paying a \$500 fine and going to the pentientiary one year under a conviction of perfury. He became very fond of litigation, and in one suit swore too freely in his own behalf. -One of the amendments to the military

law in France, introduced in the French Chamber, wages war upon bachelors. It proposes to put all the bachelors into the first class of reserves to be called out first in time of war, and compelled in time of peace to extra drills and maneuvree. It also retains them on the list of reserves for twelve years instead of six years, the term for married men. The amendment is conceived in the hope of forcing the smart young backelors of Prance into matrimony.

—In the comparatively cool climate of California, the ostrich accommodates itself to natural conditions, and hatches its eggs in the manner usual to fowls, the female occupying the nest in the daytime and the male at night. In Africa, where such continual

incubation is rendered unnecessary by the great heat during the day of the sun and of the sand, the ostrich leares its nest for hours together or depends wholly upon solar heat for the evolution of its eggs. But the birds transported to the Pacific coast quickly compre-hended the difference in circumstances. -The venerable but still active Phineas T.

Barum seems to be gradually producing the material for a collection of proverbial sayings, masmuch as his late public utterances are apt to take on epigrammatic forms. On reaching the top of Mt. Washington the other day he telegraphed that the spectacle was "the second greatest show on earth;" and on learning, in Minitreal, of the death of Tom Thumb, who had largely contributed to his earlier fortunes, he sent this senti neut to the widow: "Death is as much a part of the omes all evil with good."

-When the London Times and Telegraph call Judah P. Benjamin the leader of the English bar, they may be justified; but when Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, mentions him as the leader of the American bar, he is in error. While always in the first line, Benjamin was not, while at the har in this country, in any sense or degree foremost. Grimes, Campbell, and one or two others were of higher fame. In New Orleans; at the Washington United States Court he was never regarded as the equal of B. R. Curtis; and at the New York State bar Nicholas Hill, George Wood, and Charles O'Conor were contemporaneously asperior to him.

-A good swimmer can't drown himself on purpose. He may think he can, and go to try; but the man doesn't live who can help swimming if he is abid just as soon as he begins to choke. Such is the opinion of an old sailor, who adds: "How many times we hear of folks changing their minds after they get under water, and of course there's lots that never let on what they meant to do. When you read about a suicide. weighting himself with lead or something, and the paper says it was done to hide the corpse, don't you believe it. Such persons are good awimmers, who know-perhaps from experience-that they've got to have heft to kee

-Effrontery is declared not to be a common characteristic of the numerous Israelites at Sara-toga. Indeed, they present about the same range of manners, from very good to very had, that are found in the rest of the multitudes which the summer brings to the watering piaces. "But those Jaws are not Jaws at tables. Their meat is unclean, that is, not killed by our priests; and they don't hesitate to swallow viands impregnated with the fat of swine. You tell me that one at your hotel table eat pork Reelf? Moses and the

-It is related that Emma Abbott, being incapacitated by lameness in a Western town, gave up her part in "Faust" to Mus. Resewald. In the cathedral scene, where Marguerite kneels in pentience and is up-traided by Maphistopholes, somebody whispered to Mme. Rosewald that a thief was getting her jewelry. Mur-guerite rushed off the stage, leaving the other performers there. But at this instant on came Miss Abbott, imping and supported on each side by a chorister, to fill up the gap with "Way Down upon the Suwanes River" and "The Last Ross of Summer." The audience which she was born, knelt down and sang "Nearer my

-Belle Harris is a heroine and martyr in the eyes of the Mormons. She is confined in the peni-tentiary, near Salt Lake City, where she is daily visited by men and women high in the Church, who coutinually exhort her to hold firm, and not betray her Savious into the hands of the Gentiles. In the Mormon belief, a woman's husband is her only Saviour, and she cannot b raised after death except through him. Relie's case is a test one under the Edmunds law. Several years ago a suint named Clarence Merrill took her for his third wife. She has borne two children, whose paternity has never been questioned. Merrill is being prosecuted for polyg-amy. Belle Harris was summoned as a witness. Were you ever married? She refused to answer questions as to hell marriage. Consequently she was adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and sentenced to pay a fine

# \$25, also to be imprisoned until she should become a

tractable witness. -Visions of heaven are common to the Rev. Charles W. Torry, a Congregational pastor in Cleve-land, so he says. "I went," he relates, as to one of these experiences. "with two or three young girls, who held me by the hand, to meet the Lord. Many others, old and young, were going the same way. As soon as we caught a glimpse of His face we were ravished with His wonderful beauty. He had just put forth his hand to wel-come a young maiden, hardly alder than those with me, and the smile that lit up His features was the most riorious vision I ever beheld. It seemed to lighten everything. It was the effulgence of lightning withe its sharpness. It surpassed every conception of earth."
But the two girls who accompanied Mr. Torry were rejected, because they had in Sunday school refused to welcome a ragged child to their class. He describe these things apparently with the utmost sincerity, and uch impreses his hearers with them.

-A tramp is represented as musing thus at Elieron: "I suppose that in the cottages between here and the West End, a distance of may be a mile, there's a million dollars' worth of easily portable stuff, such as money jewelry, silverware, flue wearing apparel, and household decorations. Two policemen only are on duty along that stretch of seaslore. Well, now, suppose that some dark night a small vessel should anchor off the place, and a hand of well-armed mass should land in rowbeats, enter the houses, gug the in mater, park up the valuables, and sail away with the carge! Doesn't it seem to you that such a raid might be made successfully? It does to me, upon my word," The listener says that he thought of this when, in a hotel parfor, he saw thousands upon thousands of dollars scinctifisting upon fair dancers—in their cars and hair, upon their bosoms, at their wrists, and among the trim-ming of their dresses. Even in the presence of many men, he thinks, a gang of active and reckless robbers might have dashed into that assemblar-, surprised and cowed everybody into submission by a few pistoi shots picked handfuls of procious stones like berries from s bush, and scouled away before the most quickly valuad of the tray loungers could make any effective resistance,

-Guy Carleton was an Irish officer connected with the British army during the latter part of the last century. In 1781 he was appointed Commander in Chief of the British forces in America and in April 1782, he removed to this city, where he remained until the time of the evacuation, at the beginning of the winter of 1783, when his departure marked the last set is the American Revolution. He was then made Governor-General of the British possessions in America still remain-ing and was created Lord Dorchester. In 1791 he returned to England and retired to private life. The Carleton manuscripts in the Royal British Institution are the accumulations of Sir Guy's twenty months' resolence in New York, and practically include his entire correspondence both public and private, during that eventful period, to gether with tolls, reports, to quisitions, new spaper clip-place, and memoranda of all kinds. George Houghton writes that he lately went to the local Institution to examine them. He found them to consist of a library of fifty-six hoge volumes, or upward of twenty thousand manuscribe allowables. They of twenty thousand manuscripts citogether. They are rich in efficial and private correspondence, vouchers of expenditures, impossitions of eyes and rafugues, reports from the minitary and civil departs. ments, and numerous autograph letters of Washington Bancock, Franklin, Cornwallts, Lord North, John Ad ams, Cadwalinder Colden, Gen. Greene. Robert R. Liv-ingeton, and other celebrities. From Carleton the entire collection passed into the possession of his private sec the Royal Institution, where they have since been pro-